The People's Advocate.

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The Recognition.

A traveler with staff in hand,
Visits again his native land.
He is so dusty, his face so brown,
Will any one know him in the town?

He enters the familiar gate;
Perhaps the toll-man will bid him well—
They were comrades once, so brave and true,
When they drained the cup and life was new.

But see! the toll-man does not trace
His friend in the pilgrim's sun-burnt face;
So with greeting short he passes on
Into the shady streets alone.

Now glancing from a window there,
A lady with a face most fair—
His sweetheart; but she does not know
Her lover, the sun has browned him so.

With slower step and moistened eye,
He passes his old comrades by,
For no one knows him through the town,
The sun has made his face so brown.

His mother stands by the old church door,
"God greet you!" he says, and nothing more.
"My son!" she cries, with a glad embrace,
She sees her child in the sun-browned face.

KITTY'S SANITARIUM.

Kitty? Yes, that is me. They have laughed at me a good deal about what they call my adventure. But I think it is I that have the best right to laugh. And, after all, why shouldn't a New Hampshire farmer's daughter have adventures, as well as any one else?

So now if you care to hear my story, I will tell it; just as it happened.

I was seventeen years old that very summer, and I had never been anywhere away from home. Father was not rich, and mother had a deal to do, what with the butter, and the poultry, and the children, who must be sent to school, and who were so hard on their clothes. So it happened that I grew up without knowing anything beyond my little home-world, hedged in by the purple crests of the White Mountain on one side, and the tall, scarlet poppies of the home-garden on the other.

Until one day, Deacon Sedgewick's wife leaned over the stone wall where I was picking early strawberries in the sunshiny angle, with my curls tucked away under an old green sunbonnet, and my fingers dyed ruby-red with the fragrant fruit.

"Kitty Kent," said she, in that abrupt way of hers, "would you like to earn a little money for yourself?"

"Oh, yes!" I cried out, eagerly, for had not my mind been full of the great things I would do for mother and little Polly, and the boys, if I only had twenty dollars of my own?

"I know of a place where you can make ten dollars a month and your board, until November," said Mrs. Sedgewick. "It's at my brother's, up in Bridgeboro'. He takes summer boarders, and he is short of help, and needs more dining-room girls. The work is light, and you'll be treated quite as one of the family, if only you manage to make yourself agreeable to the boarders. It's a place, you see, where their whims and caprices need to be especially studied. Will you try it, Kitty?"

"Yes," I answered, promptly.

And I hurried home to mother, with the little splint basket only half-full of strawberries, to relate the good news.

Mother was in the kitchen, peeling russet apples for a pudding, Aunt Betsey Larkins, the tailoress, was cutting down a pair of father's old trowsers for little John at an opposite table, with a pair of huge shears, and steel spectacles to match.

"Do tell!" said mother, her wan face brightening at the tidings.

"Humph!" said Aunt Betsey, severing a button as if it had been the head of a State criminal. "I know Dr. Sedgewick's place; it's a sanitarium!"

"A what?" said mother, timidly.

"A sanitarium," said Aunt Betsey.

"And what's that, please, Aunt Betsey?" said I, breathless with interest.

"Don't you know?" said Aunt Betsey, eying me from beneath the spherical glasses of her spectacles. "A place where they keep insane people."

Mother looked at me. I looked back at mother, half startled for a moment, but I recovered myself presently.

"I don't care," said I. "Ten dollars a month is a great deal to me, and I mean to earn it. And Mrs. Sedgewick wouldn't have recommended the place if there was anything wrong about it. I shall go!"

"Do you think you'd better, dear?" asked mother, timidly.

"Of course," I answered, resolutely.

Aunt Betsy Larkins was the village mischief-maker, but I was resolved that she shouldn't spoil my plans; and I went to Bridgeboro'.

"They're none of them dangerous, sir—are they?" I said to Dr. Sedgewick, with a palpitating heart, the first evening that I was there, and saw the ladies and gentlemen boating on the lake, wandering under the scented awning of the old pine-trees, and playing croquet on the level lawns in front of the stone mansion.

"Oh, not in the least!" the doctor carelessly answered. "They are all in different stages of pathological disorder; but I don't despair of any of them."

So I stayed on. They were all kind and pleasant to me. There was one old gentleman who used to call me "Little Blue Eyes;" and an old lady who used to insist on my reading poetry to her, after my dining-room work was done, because she said that my voice was like the tinkling of the little brook in the glen.

And they all noticed me very much, and asked me questions, and were so good that after a little while I ceased to be afraid. I had read somewhere in a book that insane people were very docile, if only they could be under the right system of management.

And I concluded that Doctor Sedgewick's method must be very successful, and left off being nervous and startled when I met Mr. Neville in the corridor, or came across old Miss Sedleigh walking for exercise under the pine-trees.

One afternoon, however, when I was gathering wild roses by the brook—I liked my tables to be gay and pretty with wood-blossoms all the time—I heard voices in the summer-house above, which was built out over the ripple of the water. Naturally enough I sank down among the rose-thickets until they should be gone, and so I could not help hearing what they said.

"Yes," said Mrs. Mixell, "she is pretty!"

"A perfect little forget-me-not!" said Mr. Denham, enthusiastically.

"One can easily excuse Neville's infatuation," said Mrs. Mixell. "And, besides, she is not a common servant. I had quite a chat with her the other day, when she was spreading table-napkins on the grass to bleach, and it seems she is a farmer's daughter from Greenfield, and has been carefully brought up. She is *au fait* in Tennyson and Milton, and knows Macaulay's history by heart, and there isn't a single grammatical error in that shy, pretty speech of hers, if you've noticed it."

So they passed on, across the rustic bridge, and left me, coloring and trembling, among the wild-rose briars. For I knew quite well that it was myself they were talking of.

I had told Mrs. Mixell all about myself, one day, in answer to her kindly questionings, and—and, if truth must be told, I knew that Mr. Neville, the tall, stately young clergyman, with the dark, wistful eyes, and the deep, sweet voice, was beginning to like me—a little.

As to whether I liked him or not, I had hardly dared to ask myself. For was he not under the dark shadow of mental aberration that clouded all of Doctor Sedgewick's guests? He had never said to me in words, "I love you!" But if he should, oh, what should I answer him?

And so I was growing quite unhappy at the sanitarium, where I had once been so innocently contented; and I decided, after two or thee sleepless nights and many tears, that I had better go back to mother and the dreary old pasture lands, where the mulleins upheld their yellow stalks along the stone fence, and the blackberry bushes wove tangled canopies across the stream.

"So you are going to leave us, Kitty Kent?"

It was Mr. Neville himself. He had found me out, in spite of all my poor little plans, whereby I had coaxed Alice Atkins, the other waitress, to take my table, and kept persistently out of his path in every possible way and manner.

He had surprised me even in that lonely glen, where I had come to tell good-by to the trout-pool and the clusters of dark-green maiden-hair fern that grew under the rocky ledges.

"Yes," I answered, with resolutely downcast eyes and averted face.

"But you cannot go, Kitty," he said, quietly, "until I have said some things that are in my heart—until I have told that you have been a new revelation to me since you came—that I love you, Kitty, with all my heart and soul!"

"That you love me?" I repeated, vaguely, scarcely knowing what I said.

And then all of a sudden, like a mountain torrent overflowing its boundaries, came the sudden overwhelming conviction that I loved him—that all my precautions had been in vain.

I could feel the scarlet suffuse my cheeks, neck and brow—I knew that tight flashed into my eyes, the tell-tale gladness surrounded my lips, and then my hands pinioned in his, my face hidden on his shoulder.

I did love him? I would be true to him, in sickness or in health, madness or sanity.

I cast aside all other considerations than the promptings of my own heart, and accepted the future as if it had been the Valley of Eden, all because I loved Frank Neville truly, and tenderly, and irrevocably.

I don't remember quite what he said, or what I answered, or how it was settled. I only know that we were sitting side by side on the moss-enameled boulder, with the tangled maiden-hair at our feet, and the thrushes singing overhead, with Frank's arm around my waist, and that I had promised to be his wife.

"But you must let me tell my mother myself," I hesitated. "For I know she will object at first, and—"

He looked at me with a certain amazement shining out of his dark eyes.

"I don't quite understand," said he. "Why should she object?"

"Because—because of your misfortune," said I, shily hanging down my head.

"What misfortune?" he insisted.

"You think I do not know it," I said, bravely summoning up all my failing courage. "But I do; and, oh, I love you a thousand times better for it! and it shall be my life's care to hide it from the world."

"Know what, Kitty?" he persisted. "Hide what?"

"Your insanity," I whispered, bursting into tears.

"But I am not insane!" he cried out.

"You are one of Doctor Sedgewick's patients," said I.

"Granted; but that does not prove my insanity, little Kate."

"Is not this a—private asylum?" I faltered.

"Nothing of the sort. We are here simply to enjoy the mountain air and health-giving breezes, and for no ulterior reasons whatever. My little darling, is it possible that you have been under such a delusion, and that you were willing to give yourself to a madman, simply because that mad man was—myself?"

"I loved you!" was all that I could answer.

"And you will love me still, even though I chance to have all my wits about me?" he laughed.

And what could I answer but "Yes"?

Aunt Betsey Larkins had been wrong. The "Sanitarian" was not an "Insanitarian" at all. Doctor Sedgewick's patients were all sound in brain, whatever their physical condition might have been. And I am to be Frank's wife, and preside over his little Connecticut parish and he is to help educate the boys, and dear mother is the proudest and happiest woman in the world except me. I think that I am prouder and happier still.

Brandy and Geese.

The London *Telegraph* gives a very suggestive humorous account of a drunken "spree" among geese, induced by eating brandied cherries. It appears that a farmer's wife in Germany had been making some cherry-brandy, but as she found during the process that the fruit was unsound she threw the whole mass out into the yard, when presently her flock of geese came along and fell to eating the brandied cherries greedily. The narrative says:

"The effect of the spirituous fruit was soon apparent, for, on trying to make the gate which led from the scene of the debauch to the horse-pond, they found everything against them. Whether a high wind had got up, or what had happened, they could not tell, but it seemed to the geese as if there was an uncommonly high sea running, and the ground set in toward them with a steady strong swell that was most embarrassing to progress. To escape these difficulties some lashed their rudders and hove to, others tried to run before the wind, while the rest tacked for the pig-stye. But there was no living in such weather, and one by one the craft lurched over and went down all standing. Meanwhile the dame, the unconscious cause of this disaster, was attracted by the noise in the fowl-yard, and looking out saw all her ten geese behaving as if they were mad. The gander, usually so solemn and decorous, was balancing himself on his beak, and spinning round the while in a prodigious flurry of feathers and dust, while the old gray goose, remarkable even among her kind for the circumspection of her conduct, was lying stomach upward in the gutter, feebly gesticulating with her legs. Others of the party were no less conspicuous for the extravagance of their attitudes and gestures, while the remainder were to be seen lying in a helpless confusion of feathers in the lee scupper—that is to say, the gutter by the pig-stye."

As the geese in their drunken stupor appeared to be dead, their owner resolved to save their feathers, and so had them "picked," leaving their bare bodies, supposed to be poisoned and worthless, to be buried the next morning. But as the effects of the brandy passed off the plucked geese rallied and awoke to the distressing reality of their situation, asking to have their feathers put back again. The best the good woman could do for them, however, was to gather them around her kitchen fire and "make them flannel jackets."

The Baby Tower of Shanghai.

The baby tower! Look through that rent in the stone-work—not too close, or the stream of effluvia may kill you. You see a mound of wisps and bamboo straw. It seems to move, but it is only the crawling of the worms. Sometimes a tiny leg or arm, or a little fleshless bone, protrudes from the straw. The tower is not so full now as I have seen it; they must have cleared it out recently. Is this a cemetery or a slaughter house? The Chinese say it is only a tomb. Coffins are dear and the peasantry poor. When a child dies the parents wrap it round with bamboo, throw it in at the window, and all is done. When the tower is full the proper authorities burn the heap and spread the ashes over the land. There is no inquiry, no check. The parent has unlimited power to kill or save. Nature speaks in the heart of a Chinese mother, but want and shame shout louder still. There is a foundling hospital in the Chinese city, with a cradle outside the door and a hollow bamboo above it. Strike a blow upon the bamboo and the cradle is drawn inside. If it contains an infant it is taken and cared for, and no questions asked. There is also a system of domestic slavery in China. At an early age a child is worth a dollar. A father or mother may for money delegate without losing it; for although the father may have sold his son to a stranger, or although a mother may have sold her daughter to prostitution—and concubines in China are only thus to be obtained—the duty from child to parent remains unimpaired, and is strictly performed. The incentives thus offered by Mammon and the alternative preferred by native charity may save lives that would otherwise be destroyed; but this baby tower is a terrible institution. It stands there, close to the walls of a crowded city, an intrusive invitation to infanticide.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Lead blue and cadet blue are fashionable shades of cheviots.

Dindem wreaths for the hair will be worn with ball toilets.

Moite brocade in rippled stripers is the high novelty of this season.

The Mousquetaire or Bernhardt glove take precedence of all others.

Red and green are again used in combination in fashionable toilets.

Silver ornaments and fancy rolled gold jewelry remain in high favor.

Long cloaks enveloping the whole person, will be worn in mid-winter.

Many of the handsome mid-winter wraps are lined throughout with plush.

Feather bands will be worn as dress trimmings as well as on hats and bonnets.

Little boys and girls are considered a necessary part of a bridal procession nowdays.

Bridal slippers are of white satin, high heeled, and with rosettes on buckles of paste.

Velvet basques will be much worn with silk, satin, Rhadizianire, and soft wool skirts.

Round skirts medium short and of the same length all around, are the only ones that are really fashionable.

Long dolman sacque visites have elbow sleeves and are trimmed with collars and bands of long pile plush-feather plush and fur.

Cashmeres are made up either with basque or with long pointed waists. The former are finished with flat bands of plush or velvet; the latter with two pipings covered with watered silk and heading of embroidered frill.

An Energetic Girl.

There is a young girl in Kansas who will make a model wife for some young man if she should ever take a notion to bow her head beneath the yoke of matrimony. Her name is Jenny Henry, and she lives on Ash Creek in the State named. A Kansas paper says she came to that place several years ago with barely enough means to sustain herself after entering the land. She went to work by the week, and the money she earned was invested in improvements on the land until now, at which time she has about thirty acres under cultivation, a comfortable house, well furnished, and other valuable improvements. She will soon have a deed to one of the best tracts of land in the country.

Postal Priviliges.

The *United States Postal Official Guide* contains an opinion which will be of interest to those who have been persecuted by postal cards. It is as follows:

When any one is annoyed or expects to be annoyed by postal cards sent from any particular place, or from any known person, he may direct the postmaster at the point named to destroy all postal cards addressed to him, or cards from any person named so addressed; and as far as the discharge of the duties of the office permit sufficient examination, the postmaster should comply with the request. The same request may be made of the receiving postmaster. The direction to the postmaster should be in writing, and should be filed for presentation.

The priviliges connected with the sending of fourth-class matter are defined as follows:

595. Section 231, P. L. & R., provides that the sender of any package of matter of the fourth-class may write or print upon, or attach to any such articles, by tag or label, a mark, number, name, or letter for the purpose of identification. Therefore, when a package of fourth-class matter is submitted for mailing with a number written thereon, such as 1.20 or 12½, it is entitled to pass as fourth-class matter. So, also, if it has a name or a letter instead of a number. But should there be two numbers or two letters, or a number and a letter, or a name and a number or letter, it would not be entitled to pass as fourth-class matter. In other words, the conjunction "or" employed in the statute, restricts that which may be written or printed to one thing, be it mark, number, name, or letter.

A Novel Egg Farm.

The Farallone Islands are about 30 miles from the mouth of San Francisco Bay, and they are the home of innumerable sea fowls. When San Francisco first began to be a city, its constant cry was for eggs. To supply the lack of eggs, the project of stealing those of the gulls and the muhrs of the Farrallone Islands was undertaken, and it proved successful and has ever since been maintained. The birds are too plenty to count or to estimate, as may be inferred from the fact that the egg gatherers bring often, or used to gather, 500 dozen in a day; and a great many of the nests are inaccessable, a great many others devastated by the rivalry of the birds themselves, and of course, a large part of the birds at any one time are not laying. The egg season is from May to August, and, if even 400 dozen is the rule, the harvest would be pretty near 500,000 eggs. The quarreling between the gulls and the muhrs leads to the loss of a good many muhrs' eggs, which the gulls at every chance destroy. The egg business is conducted by a company, which has the right. It pays egg gatherers five cents a dozen, and sells them in San Francisco at a considerable advance.

The oldest relic in the world is a mummy, the record upon whose coffin plainly shows it to be that of a king who reigned in Egypt more than a century before Abraham.

Sweden.

The remembrance which the traveller has of Sweden is to a considerable extent of a morose character. As I sit by the fire and recall the days I wandered through that northern land, there rises before me, in a vague way, apparently endless miles of white rocky ground, and forests of dark blue trees, varied only by great sheets of water, a fourth part of Sweden, be it observed, is under water. It is the most sombre portion of Scandinavia, wanting the grand mountain ranges of Norway and the open green fields of Denmark. But there are two things which stand out on recollection as bright and cheerful. The happy, lively peasantry, and beautiful Stockholm. The people are vivacious and pleasure-loving like the French. If they wore blue blouses and cut their hair short as a scrubbing-brush, and drink red wine, they might pass for children of fair Provence. As it is, their locks are long, their dress rough homespun, and their drink is of the strongest. But they are a joyous, kindly, courteous folk, fond of social gatherings, a dance round a May pole, a marriage or a market. They are hospitable to the stranger withal, and when he crosses the threshold of farm or cottage he is a stranger no longer; a people full of hilarity and good humor whom it is pleasant to remember. But it is worth while going all the way to that far-off corner of Europe just to see Stockholm, as one looks at it for the first time from the Baltic; worth all the tossing on the terrible North Sea, and the days pent up on shipboard in poky cabins, or on land in musty, fusty hotels. When the little asthmatic steamer that has carried you from Gottenborg through long canals and across broad lakes, and by narrow tortuous channels among wooded islands, turns and points, Stockhom comes suddenly into view, a bright, chaste, beautiful city, "kissed," to quote a rapturous guide book, "on the one cheek by the ripples of a lake, on the other saluted by the billows of the sea," the lake being the Malar Lake, and the sea the Baltic. Indeed, I don't know that many capitals of Europe is more picturesque than that of Swden; not "the gray metropolis of the North," nor Constantinople on the Golden Horn, nor Berne with her girdle of snow clad mountains. Stockholm rises from the water embosomed in woods of pine and ash and birch, with a background of gray hills. She sits on her seven islands like a queen.

The Oriole.

The Baltimore oriole, in his brilliant coat of orange, vermilion and black, gifted with a remarkably clear, loud and liquid song, is an industrious, well-behaved and welcome exponent of sunny, perspective hours. Coming to us in May from Mexico and Central America, he is hailed and known variously as the "Hang Nest," "Fire-bird" and "Golden Robin." His pendulous nest, from which he derives one of these appellations, is a well-known fabric, and is usually seen suspended from the swaying terminal wings of the graceful elm, high in the air and far from danger. It is sometimes hung in the willow and maple trees, and is no uncommon ornament to the foliage of the streets in the large cities.

As an industrious mechanic and skilful engineer, this bird displays remarkable ingenuity in the fabrication and placement of its home, and makes available almost any kind of material in its building. The stripping of fine bark, shreds of milkweed stems, the thistles, down of the preceding year, twine, thread, horse hairs and yarn, all enter ingeniously into its composition and are woven and interlaced with a nicety and ingenuity that would shame the fingers of a modern Penelope. The whole structure is of pensile or purselike form, and is suspended from two or three contingent aerial and drooping twigs, by as many firm guys or supports of twine. Narrow at the orifice, the nest gradually enlarges toward the bottom, and is comfortably and cozily lined with down, fine grasses, withered floss and hair. Here, during the weary hours of incubation, in storm and sunshine, cheered and fed by her brilliant-hued lover, my lady swings in her aerial hammock and silently but lovingly broods over from four to six ovoid pledges of love, of a bluish white, bearing dark spots and lines.

A Poets's Diffidence.

Those who suffer from bashfulness may take courage from the following conversation of William Cullen Bryant with a friend:

Once we talked of diffident persons. Bryant thought that "diffidence might be classed with the trials of life," and said that with him this feeling amounted to bashfulness. Often he had gone to a church and would feel so diffident before he entered that he could not get up courage enough to do it, and would come away. And sometimes as he was led to a seat there, would find himself in such an agitation that drops of perspiration would fall from his face.

"This is strange," I said, "for you who have been welcomed all over the world, met so many person, been so honored, so loved; how is it possible?"

He replied. "It is temperament. I shall always feel just this sort of boyish timidity. Small events in public often bring on this distress."

"How about your writings?"

"Well, with them I write and rewrite and cast aside so much, and have such a [illegible] of their lack of excellence.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Shanghai, China, is to have an international exhibition in 1883.

The conditions of success are three—work, concentration and fitness.

General Arthur, like General Garfield, began his career as teacher in a public school.

The needle passes through the hands of eighty workmen before it is ready to deliver to the trade.

Whoever makes a fuss about doing good, does very little; he who wishes to be seen and noticed when he is doing good, will not do it long.

Washington drew his last breath in the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last month of the last year of the last century, December 31, 1799.

The young Czar is described as a man of sincere piety, and a regular attendant at church. He is enthusiastically fond of the chants, and current at his own expense two splendid [illegible] at the chapel at Peterhoff.

In the Philadelphia *Medical Times* case was reported of a young man whose mother and five sisters had died of consumption and who had himself escaped a similar fate, *probably* because "he has lived for the past seven years in apartments well stocked with thrifty plants."

Young women don't monopolize all the folly. Professor Da Costa, of Philadelphia, has had under his care a young man suffering from the effects of taking arsenic to beautify his complexion. He will probably never fully recover the free use of his legs, which were partially paralyzed and wasted by the slow self-poisoning.

A favorite method of splinting fractured bones is to bind the limb with bandages soaked in plaster of Paris, holding the parts in proper relationship until the plaster is well "set." A gentleman writing to the *Rural New Yorker*, says that broken legs of calves and sheep can be managed in this way better than to kill the unfortunate animal as has heretofore been the common practice.

Farming in Japan.

Milton S. Vail, a missionary in Japan, gives, in the *Methodist*, the following account of Japanese farming: The farmers in Japan seem to operate on a small scale. All the land belongs to the government, and all have to pay a ground rent. Wheat, barley, rye and buckwheat are grown in rows, the weeds being kept out by hoeing. It seems strange to see all their grain growing in rows, but no doubt good crops are thus produced. Rice is the chief product of Japan. The earth nearly everywhere is black, and the black soil of the valleys, when well cultivated and made to hold the water from the neighboring hills, makes good rice fields. The soil is broken by manual labor. Men go in the mud up to their knees and with [illegible] long bladed hoe turn over the [illegible] horses are used to harrow it down, and when ready the rice plants are set out by hand. The rice of Japan is very fine, and the Japanese know how to [illegible]. With them it is the principal article of food—a little rice, with pickles and tea, often constitutes a meal. The people do not know how to make bread, but seem to be very fond of it when they can get it from foreigners. They have flour which they use in various ways in the simplest kind of cookery. I noticed in coming to this place (Hakone, a mountain town forty-five miles from Yokohama) that at some of the inns, instead of tea, they gave us a drink made of pounded wheat. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, egg plants, corn, melons, cabbages, onions and turnips are also grown, and other vegetables, the names of which I do not know and never saw in America. I think all the vegetables grown in New York can be cultivated here. Of fruits, we have peaches, plums, oranges, strawberries, pears and persimmons, also figs.

A Great Shot.

A Paris letter to the Philadelphia *Press* tells of a wonderful shot. There is a man giving exhibitions in shooting at one of the cafe concerts in the Champs Elysees who is the peer in skill of any marksman I ever saw, and I have seen the best of them. His name is Leo, and he is a Belgian. He became a famous marksman when a boy. At twenty he drew "a bad number" and went into the army, where he got to be an officer, when upon, there being no wars, he resigned and rushed off to India to shoot panthers and tigers and elephants. He used to "knock 'em cold," but one day a lion which he had shot through the brain revived sufficiently to break Leo's thigh bone with one blow of his paw, and the "mighty hunter" returned to Belgium. On his recovery he went into the show business, and, as I have already stated, is now in Paris giving exhibitions which are really wonderful. I have seen him shoot three balls into one place on top of the other, and so accurately that it seemed as though one bullet had passed the iron. I have seen him cut in twain a telegraph wire at thirty paces, which was so fine that I could just see it at the same distance. He is not a trick shooter like Dr. Carver, nor a pigeon slaughterer like Captain Bogardus, nor a long range rifleman like Bruce and Sumner and Gregory and Rathbone and nearly a hundred others whom I could mention, but he is at short range one of the most skillful in the world, and his feats are nightly watched by interesting audiences.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is moving [illegible]ng with that consideration which brother[illegible] assistue circumstances of the case re[illegible] at [illegible] require. There need be no fear that he will follow in the wake of Tyler, Fillmore and Andrew Johnson.

WE CALL attention to the advantages we offer to persons desiring to take other papers in connection with THE ADVOCATE, whereby they can save quite a sum. See advertisement entitled "Advocate Combinations."

What are our trustees doing to make the Teachers' Library in the Sumner School Building available? It contains many choice volumes, and when used the advantages derived therefrom will be seen in a higher order of teaching.

Our thanks are due to the Coast Survey for a map of the approaches to the harbor of Yorktown and the adjacent waters. Mr. W. H. Butler especially deserves our thanks for calling the attention of the officers to the fact that there are colored papers here who could appreciate such favors.

Guiteau's advocate says that he intends to prove to the country beyond doubt that Guiteau was insane when he shot the late President. If the country pardons him on such a plea such insanity will increase ten fold. The best thing the country can do for Guiteau is to send him where Booth was sent.

IN this day of humanitarianism it is very appropriate that the memory of such a worthy life, as that of the late President Garfield, should be kept by some practical manifestation of the broad charity which formed such an element in his nature. The proposal to found a Garfield Memorial Hospital "to be conducted on the broadest basis of a common humanity" will meet with universal approval.

EVERY NOW AND THEN evidences are seen through the public press of an increasing liberality of sentiment in the South; or, to speak accurately, of the Southern white people toward the Negro. Time was when he was regarded simply as an obstruction to the progress of that section. This was the universal feeling. To-day the exceptions, already numerous, are being made manifest to such an extent that it may with perfect safety be affirmed that the days of Bourbonism will soon be numbered and gathered unto the past. We speak not of politics, but of the social aspect of the South. The article from which the graphic picture of "Cuffee" is taken, treats ably of the cotton resources of the South and cognate questions.

A whilom Correspondent who styles himself "Thomas" has caught the "Joseph T. Wilson" fever. He has it bad. He is alarmed because we used the term "Radical"—a term to which we do not attach any re[illegible]s applicable to the Re[illegible] party as distinguished [illegible]orters of "the principles [illegible]ee and Jackson fought." [illegible]also losing his reason. [illegible]ifference between supporting the Readjusters to-day and voting for their unpledged Presidential ticket last year; but, after all, it is not strange, for Bourbons neither forget anything nor learn anything. We will not refer again to "Thomas," unless he introduces "new matter." If he wants the questions further discussed by us let him do so where the people immediately interested can profit. We would inform him that our post office address is P. O. Box 263, Washington, D. C. We can be at leisure after the 16th inst, and doubtless a trip to our home would be quite invigorating just now.

THOMAS, who is puzzled at our opposition to the Readjusters last fall, which he makes as a basis for a charge of inconsistency, has been looking over back copies of the ADVOCATE. We give elsewhere the extract he sent to the Virginia *Post*. How is it that Thomas did not also publish the following, which appears in the ADVOCATE for September 18, 1880.

"We say to the *Southern Intelligencer* that we are opposed to the Funders because they are the "white man's party in Virginia;" but for all that we can not vote for the pledged Readjuster electors, should things remain as they are, who *support the same democratic nominee* as the Funders. When next year (that is, this year) comes we are for Mahone or Massey as against *Daniel*, Goode, Tucker or Allen"

You found a mare's nest, didn't you, *Thomas?*

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE commenting upon Professor Gregory's action, justifies him in so far forth as he seeks to obtain a right undeniably his; but THE ADVOCATE favors separate schools in populous centres of colored people on the backneyed plea that they give employment to a worthy class. We admit this, but cannot this worthy class go into commercial and other enterprises where wealth is accumulated? Whoever heard of a rich school teacher? The editor of THE ADVOCATE was one himself in the long ago, but left it for other work where greenbacks were more plentiful. Separate schools are the severest irony of prejudice. When we have succeeded in mixing children in the schools we shall soon mix teachers, clerks, mechanics, etc., for the familiarity of the schoolroom among children will bind men in friendly ties and pleasant remembrances when life's labors, successes and defeats come on them. We should not hesitate to immolate the few colored teachers if by so doing 5,000,000 freemen could enter upon an era of broader, nobler, richer citizenship. *The Globe* does not care for the fortunes of individuals further than they contribute to the fortunes of the race.—*The Globe*

The difference between *The Globe* and ourselves is simply this: We do not propose to throw out our dirty dishwater until we have our clean water ready. We oppose *compulsory* separate schools, but do not choose to abandon *optional* separate schools, the principle contended for being gained, at great sacrifice.

It is the "severest of irony" to advise "the worthy class" referred to, to "go into commercial and other enterprises where wealth is accumulated." Go with what, with capital? "Who ever heard of a rich school teacher?" "with business experience?" What business experience do school teachers gain? Go to!

Mixing up children in the schools has gone on in Cleveland for ever so long, but when the Chief Magistrate was buried the Mayor, "by an oversight," actually forgot to name *any* colored citizens on *any* of the committees. Similar treatment was received at Chicago. The thing for us to do after the distinctions are wiped out in the laws, is to make our schools—in these populous cities, mind—as respectable as J. M. Baxter has made his. Make these once odious institutions as respectable as you propose to make the word Negro or African; as you can a newspaper edited by and devoted to the interest of colored people and you will be consistent.

WE SAY here and now that we think the policy of turning out any colored man from a comparatively insignificant Federal position in Virginia because he opposed the Readjusters, to be decidedly unwise. We do not know that "Messrs. Arnold, Lester, Branch, Lindsay and about a hundred Negroes at the Gasport Navy Yard" were removed for that cause. If they *were*, it not only has our disapproval, but our condemnation as being contrary to "civil service reform;" but if men leave their posts of duty against orders of their chief to attend political conventions, to which they were not elected either as delegates or alternates, to lend their efforts to promote democratic success, as it is alleged Mr. W. H. Lester did; if an office holder expectorates foul personal abuse in public places against an administration, United States Senator, as it is alleged George M. Arnold did, he has nobody but himself to blame if the axe falls unceremoniously upon him. Mr. Lewis Lindsay as late as July 31 informed us personally, at his private residence in the the city of Richmond, that he was working zealously to promote the cause of the coalitionists, therefore his dismissal we never attributed as "Thomas" does. We knew nothing of the removal of our esteemed friend, Tazewell Branch, until last Saturday, and then we understood it to be the work of Collector Fernald. For the last five years there never has been an act of Mr. Fernald's over which we enthused, and we certainly will be slow now to ratify such an act, even though he shows "horse sense" in indorsing the coalition. Be it remembered Messrs. Arnold and Branch, both colored men, and in the service of Jorgenson & Fernald, opposed the nomination of De Mortie for Congress. If, now, Dr. Jorgenson, *their patron*, can not help them, it is a very sad commentary indeed.

"CUFFEE."

Discussing "Cotton and its Kingdom" a writer in *Harper's Magazine* for October draws the the following graphic picture of the Negro farmer. On the whole we are very much pleased with the portrait:

"Amid all this transition from land owner to tenant there is, besides the cotton-raiser, one other steadfast figure, undisturbed by change of relation or condition, holding tenaciously to what it has, though little inclined to push for more. This is Cuffee, the darky farmer. There is no more interesting study in our agriculture than this same dusky, good-natured fellow—humble, patient, shrewd—as he drives into town with his mixed team and his one bag of cotton, on which, drawn by a sympathetic sense of ownership, his whole family is clustered. Living simply and frugally, supplementing his humble meal with a possum caught in the night hunt or a rabbit shot with the old army musket that he captured from some deserted battle-field, and allowing no idlers in the family save the youngsters who "'tend de free school," he defies alike the usurer and the land-shark. In the State of Georgia he owns 680,000 acres of land, cut up into farms that barely average ten acres each, and in the cotton States he owns 2,680,800 acres, similarly divided. From this possession it is impossible to drive him, and to this possession he adds gradually as the seasons go by. He is not ambitious, however, to own large tracts of land, prefering the few acres that he has constantly under his eye, and to every foot of which he feels a rude attachment."

PERSONAL

Peter A. Bell, editor of the "Elevator," has been acquitted of the charge of libel.

Hon. J. M. Langston sailed from New York for Hayti this week. His speeches in Virginia last week were crowned with great success.

Prof. Scarborough feels greatly encouraged by the interest manifested in his work. He has received many letters in regard to it from leading educators.

R. K. Felton, pronounced by the Denver "Weekly Star" as the ablest man of his race in Colorado, was a candidate before the Republican Convention which met there last Saturday, for Justice of the Peace. The office is worth $5,000 a year.

A. W. Harris, a colored lawyer who lately removed to Petersburg from Alexandria, was nominated for the House of Delegates from Dinwiddie county by a convention composed of delegates elected by both wings of the Republican party, held on Saturday. Harris is a Readjuster in politics.

Overlooked.

While we are yet clad in mourning over the affliction just suffered, we are not hasty to make captious criticism, we therefore unwillingly allude to the fact that Governor Cullom in appointing one hundred citizens of Illinois to represent the State at the Cleveland obsequies, entirely overlooked the colored man. This may have been the result of intention or neglect; in either case he is guilty of discourtesy to the colored people. When, however, he deemed it his duty to delegate one hundred citizens to represent the State at Cleveland, he took good care to see that no colored man was appointed. Out of the forty thousand colored people in this State Governor Cullom could not think of one worthy of so fitting an honor.—*Conservator.*

There was much bitter complaint among the colored people of Cleveland at the failure of Mayor Herrick to appoint colored men on any of the late reception committies, or to assign them any place in the funeral procession. The Mayor claims that it was purely an oversight on his part.—*Leader.*

—Get your JOB PRINTING done here.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

Rev. G. Frederick Wright.

NO. XXX.

Chlorine, Bromine, and Iodine.

Chlorine is a yellow colored gas uniting with the metal sodium to form ordinary sea salt—that important articie being a chloride of sodium. The gas itself is a most powerful chemical agent, but will not unite directly with carbon nor readily with oxygen. With hydrogen it behaves very curiously. If the two gases be mixed in a glass jar and kept from the light, they will remain together for any length of time without change; but if the mixture be exposed to the direct rays of the sun a violent explosion takes place. When substances containing both hydrogen and carbon (such as sugar, starch, oil and turpentine) are burned in chlorine gas, the hydrogen only unites with the chlorine the carbon remaining unconsumed, and being set free in a dense smoke as lamp-black.

Chlorine is valuable for both its disinfecting and bleaching properties—chloride of lime being the most convenient of all bleaching powders and a very useful disinfectant. In this compound the lime merely holds the chlorine gas in a condition convenient for transportation and application. Unlike sulphurous acid, chlorine actually destroys the coloring matter by abstracting the hydrogen; and if care is not taken will proceed to destroy the cloth immersed in it.

United with oxygen and potassium, chlorine forms "chlorate of potash," so useful in some cases of sore throat. Chloroform is a compound of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen.

Bromine is also derived from sea water, and in chemical behavior is much like chlorine—uniting readily with hydrogen, but not directly with oxygen. Bromine of potassium is much used as a mild stimulant and sedative in medicine; and bromide of silver is valuable in photography. Bromine is also valuable as a disinfectant. The commercial supply is largely derived from the salt springs of Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Iodine in many respects closely resembles the two preceding elements. Like them it is a product of the sea, and unites directly with hydrogen and many other elements, but not with oxygen. Its presence can readily be detected by the blue compound it forms with starch. Iodine is also much used in medicine and in photography. The source of its supply is sea-weed.

(*To be continued*).

Colored Journalism.

The press is being made a power in the hands of colored men, but like most enterprises it is made to bear many evils.

First of all evils is a lack of capital to push business, and to give confidence and assurance of long life.

The second is a lack of education sufficient to create a proper appreciation upon the part of the millions, the masses of our race, who look upon newspapers as matters of course, but things in which they are not interested.

They do not understand that a well supported paper can do more good for the race by far, than all the conventions ever held in any country? A good newspaper is a thing of first importance to every family, and not a colored child in our schools should be without a paper, which would be a great blessing to the race and a full support to the paper. Too many of our people seem to think that a newspaper is private property and benefits only the proprietor, forgetting that every honest and intelligent editor is a public benefactor, and that to receive their share as patrons they must help the editor. If colored papers are weak it is because of weak support.—*Right Way.*

There is a place in Georgia where there are four white schools and one colored school. The school fund will only pay seventy cents per scholar per month. The whites are only using the seventy cents, but the colored people have gone down into their pockets and made up money enough to pay one dollar per scholar per month. Don't say that the colored people don't appreciate education.—*Bulletin.*

Mr. W. L. Freeman's Status.

(*Published by request*)

PARIS, Sept. 15, 1881.

Rt. Rev. D. A. Payne:

DEAR BISHOP:—I received a letter from my brother Henry while in Carlsbad, Austria, in the month of July, which letter conveyed the intelligence that you had been to the Department of State to procure your passport, and that you had expressed a desire to meet me in Europe. I know of nothing that would give me more pleasure than to meet you in the Old World, and had hoped to do so; but I fear that hope will not be realized unless you should come to Paris, as you ought to do, and see this wonderful and beautiful city—the most beautiful of all cities of the world. furthermore, as you are now advancing in years this may be your last visit to Europe. We have had a delightful tour through Germany, Switzerland and thus far through France, and it is Gov. Washburn's intention, I believe, to extend his visit to Southern France and Italy ere his return to America in the Spring, should his life be spared, and in all human probability I shall accompany him. His health, however, is not very good, though better than for some days past. I trust these lines may find you in improved health. I have watched with considerable interest the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council now in session in London, as published in the English papers.

Now a word about Union Bethel. You see, dear Bishop, my predictions have thus far proved correct. You will no doubt remember that I told you last spring at Easton, Md., if Dr. Stevenson was reappointed there would be a split in the church. Of course you are aware that that is an accomplished result, some 350 to 400 persons, including children, having withdrawn. Pardon my frankness, but I speak as I feel on this subject. If all the power is to be exercised by the ministry, or in other words, if we are to have priestcraft, then give us the Roman Church with a highly educated priesthood—nay, give us that Church whose head is Infallible. For my own part I prefer the Congregational system, which recognizes the the manhood of its members, and which does not trample upon nor does it ignore the rights of its humblest member. You will find it a very difficult task to cram "the Stevenson idea" down the throats of the American people at this late day. I learn that the new congregation is progressing finely and that they are likely to build their new church sooner than the old one. I did all that lay in my power to keep them from going out of the old church, but now they are out, I am in full sympathy with them, although not originally for an independent movement such as they have made. My idea is that they should unite with the Congregational Church, and should I live to return home I shall use all my influence in that direction; at least, this is my present mind.

Truly yours,

W. L. FREEMAN.

Negro Bourbonism.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE now finds it convenient to allude to the Republicans of Virginia, where its editor once voted, as *Radicals* because it happens to have got a seat in the prospective *Official Boat* which Senator Mahone is steering. its silence about the removal of Messrs. Arnold, Lester, Branch, Lindsay, and about a hundred Negroes at the Gosport Navy Yard, which is an indorsement of Cameron's policy has now utter disrespect for it here at the home of its editor, who so stubbornly opposed coalition with the readjusters in the last presidential campaign. "Much speculation has recently been indulged in the prospect of carrying Virginia for the Presidential nominee. Some Republicans have advocated a fusion electorial (?) ticket composed of Republicans and Readjusters, the electorial votes to be cast *after* the election for that candidate who best will serve the interests of the State. The Republicans would think that one candidate, and the Readjusters that the other, would promote the interest of the State; hereupon there would be a hitch which amid the clashing scenes of the hour would be far from reassuring. None of the fusion in ours."

And again its says:

"The Republicans of Alexandria county, Virginia, could have made choice of no worthier man for the Legislature than T. B. Pinn. In accepting the nomination he aptly said that he is 'in favor of paying the State debt on a basis alike honorable to debtor and creditor, but there are other issues he would look after.' And he is right. Of course Mr. De Mortie would not be abused now by *The Whig*, nor will the repudiators and eliminators be assailed by *The People's Advocate*. Times have changed and men have changed with them."

Right for once. So they have.—Thomas in the *Virginia Star.*

—Low prices, good work and terms cash is the motto of our JOB OFFICE.

NEW UNION BETHEL.

Imposing Corner Stone Ceremonies.

The event of the week was the laying of the corner stone of the new Union Bethel A. M. E. Church, M. street, between 15th and 16th streets, N. W., last Monday afternoon. The weather was pleasant, and a very large crowd was in attendance. A large temporary shelter was erected, under which the pastor, invited ministers and choir were congregated, flanked on all sides by the multitude. Shortly after 3 P. M. the exercises were commenced. Rev. Bolden, of the 19th Street Baptist Church, offered prayer, Rev. Grimke read selections from the Psalms and Rev. Jeremiah H. Turpin delivered the sermon. This over, remarks, interspersed with appropriate singing by the choir, were made by Revs. Carroll, Seaton, Smith (S. P.) and Henderson, of Philadelphia. A liberal collection was realized, during which time the Grand Lodge of Masons and the Grand Commandery, C. H. Lemar, Commander, preceded by a band of music, came in sight. After forming in line in front of the new edifice, the Grand Master, L. C. Bailey, the Junior and Senior Wardens, the Grand Marshal, John R. Davis, and the Grand Chaplain, Clement Beckett, circled around the corner stone at the northeast corner of the building. The masonic services were opened by the Chaplain in a fervent prayer, in which allusion was made to similar gatherings in 1839 and 1851, the time of the laying of the corner stones of the first and second church edifices. As Mr. Beckett was present on both occasions and in 1851 a member of the church, he threw considerable spirit and earnestness in his prayer. The square, level and plumb were applied and the stone pronounced true and trusty. Mr. Alfred Parker then announced the different articles to be deposited in the stone as a memorial of the day. Among the articles were copies of the Discipline, hymn book, Bible, a vial of water from the river Jordan, a late issue of the *Christian Recorder*, the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE and other city paper, rare coins, and the roll of church membership. After the closing of the box containing the articles, the corn, the oil and wine were applied by Grand Master Bailey. He then delivered a brief commemorative address. The craft came forward and deposited their gifts, the benediction was pronounced by the Grand Master and the large crowd dispersed. The Masons made a brief parade through the streets and arriving at their hall were dismissed.

At night there was a very large gathering at Bethel Hall. It was almost impossible to get in edgeways. The tables were liberally patronized and an abundant harvest of greenbacks garnered in.

The new edifice will be eighty feet front by one hundred and five in depth, in the clear, and one hundred and twenty-seven to the rear of the annex. Besides class rooms, lecture and library rooms, there will be on the first floor rooms for the sexton and a kitchen.

Accommodation for eighteen hundred seats will be given. The proposal received was for $48,000, but as considerable of the work, including the excavation, the foundation walls and the concreting, have been done by the church, under the superintendence of the architect, Mr. Morsell, the contract price for the completion of the building will be much lower. The building when completed will be an ornament to the city and one of the handsomest, if not the finest, church structure in the country occupied by a colored congregation.

The Yorktown Centennial.

We can see no good reason for the invidious distinctions on account of color, which are sought to be made on that occasion. We understand the authorities have set apart different days for the colored and white military and civic societies to parade. Why not set apart different days also for the different nationalities? In our opinion the colored people of Virginia cannot submit to these indignities, nay, insults, without compromising their manhood. And it would be far better for them to wait until the next Yorktown Centennial, when probably a nobler race of Virginians will control matters, to participate, than to do so now at the expense of so great a sacrifice as the compromising of their manhood.—*Virginia Star.*

In Topeka, the capital of the State for whose freedom John Brown and his noble band gave their blood so freely, colored children are driven by relentless race hate, from the public free schools to the Catholic schools where they must pay $1.50 per capita for their children's education. What church is responsible for threatened Romanizing of our race? The Protestant. What party is responsible for this cruel and goading discrimination? The Republican.—*Kansas City Tribune.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Ave., Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B. Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

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Advertisements see rates.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington, D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Fall weather at last.

—Hawkins is on the road.

—Have you got in your coal?

—Where is the overcoat pawned last summer?

—Are you going over to the Oriole?

—The successor to Rev. Upshaw is Mr. Robt. Smith, a gentleman of culture.

—The Masons made quite a display Monday.

—Rev. T. McCants Stewart was detained at New York by death in his family.

—$5 a month is the regular subscription of an absentee member of Bethel Church.

—The "water million" has made its exit until the next season, but persimmons and rabbits have come.

The choir at Bethel is steadily improving. Its rendition of "Sweet Sabbath Eve" is one of its gems.

—Rev. A. W. Upshaw has resigned from the Assistant Superintendency of Bethel Sunday School.

—$500 reward for an excursion party to Gales Woods, Tivoli Park or to Richmond by some of the colored churches!

—Mrs. Fannie Adams and Miss Carrie Poindexter, both of Boston, Mass., are in the city, the guests of Mrs. Emmet Burrell.

—We never knew before that Trinidad was a heathen country, but Dr. Stevenson spoke of it as such last Sunday night.

—The assessment of the Knights of Wise Men expires to day. Members of Metropolitan Lodge, call on Mr. Fearing if you have not paid.

It should have been stated that the choir of Union Bethel Church, under the conduct of John T. Layton, leader, furnished fine music Monday afternoon.

The Fair of the Fourth Baptist Church was ushered in last Monday night by a grand concert, which was very well attended.

The Methodist preachers will meet at Bethel Hall, M. street, between 16th and 17th streets, N. W., at half past 10 o'clock A. M.

The Capital City Guards and the Washington City Cadets participate in the parade in Baltimore on Monday next.

—F. G. Barbadoes, Esq., has taken a pecuniary interest in the *Sunday Item*. He accompanied Minister Langston on his Virginia trip.

—The work on Bethel Church is going up, up, up! None will applaud it better than the ADVOCATE. It only asks that all things be done decently and in order.

—Gentlemen desirious of obtaining suitable lodgings on reasonable terms, in a locality convenient of access to business, can obtain the same by applying to 714 K Street N. W. Sept. 24 1m.

—Rev. Jeremiah H. Turpin, who fifteen years ago was a noted preacher of the A. M. E. Church and a member of the Philadelphia and New York Conferences, spent some days here this week.

—*The New South* overdid itself in its abuse of Mr. Douglass last week. Come, come, Arthur, do better. Common courtesy should have prevented you, an officer of a meeting, from showing such a temper.

The lecture by Rev. J. H. Turpin last Wednesday night on "Life in British Guiana," was very entertaining and amusing. It was not a connected discourse, but the narration of anecdotes and customs of the people, a knowledge of which the lecturer had gained by a five years' residence as missionary.

—Mrs. Araminta Lucas, mother of Miss Mary E. Mercer, of this city, after an illness of six months, died at her late residence, in the triumphs of a hope of a blissful immortality, at Powhatan, King George Co., Virginia. She was fifty six years old.

At the annual election of the Choir of Israel C. M. E. Church, held September 30, 1881, the following officers were elected: Conductor, Samuel L. Nichols; President, L. Gunnell; Vice President, L. H. Wayne, Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Marshall; Treasurer, William. E. Meyers; Chorister, Jno. F. N. Wilkinson.

—A RARE CHANCE.—Stock, Fixtures, (and Good Will), Temperance Grocery for sale. A No. 1 Business corner; now doing a business of about $20 per day, which can be increased at least one-third by the addition of liquors. Parties having any idea of buying will be invited to assist a few days in the business before purchasing, in order to satisfy themselves to the facts. Terms, $100. Answer "Business," through P. O. Box 263, or Office of the PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE. t.f.

—SUNDAY SCHOOL PROGRESS.—As an evidence of the wonderful growth and development of the Sunday School and the increasing interest everywhere manifesting itself in this important department of Christian effort, attention may be called to the Sunday School Convention (the first of the kind) of the Washington District of the M. E. Church which has just closed its sessions in this city. Questions and topics relating to Sunday School work were intelligently discussed, essays and addresses delivered, songs and prayers made. On Sunday last a grand jubilee, participated in by the four schools composing the district, viz., Asbury, Asbury Mission, Mt. Zion and Ebenezer, was held at Asbury Chapel, and among the many excellent addresses and essays, the following, by Miss Helen Ricks, of Asbury M. E. Sunday School, on "The Sabbath School and Its Surroundings," we think deserves special attention:

"Leave your home on Sunday morning between the hours of nine and and ten o'clock, walk in the direction of a church and you will meet hundreds of children wending their way to the Sunday School Why is it, are they compelled to go, is it a law of the land? No. They go because it is there that they learn of our God, the the Maker of heaven and earth.

Not without design has God implanted in the breasts of children the love they bear for the Sunday School, for from it have arisen ministers of the gospel, many of whom tell us that they received their first religious convictions in the church nursery. For this reason we honor it. We cannot always have sunshine in our midst—clouds must come; we need them to temper the glare of the sun's rays. When, therefore, our schools do not progress as rapidly as we think they ought, superintendents and teachers must not become discouraged, but must continue to work on with eager hopes and ardent ambition until after awhile the sun of hope shines upon us, and we soon find our numbers increasing and everything moving "*onward* and *upward*."

We have read and heard of instances where the words received at Sunday School, spoken by a child to its parents, have been the means of their conversion. There is nothing on earth so beautiful as the home on which Christian love forever smiles, and where religion walks a counselor and friend. No cloud can darken it, for its twin stars are centered in the soul. No storms can make it tremble, for it has a heavenly support and a heavenly anchor.

The Sabbath School is also a place of refuge. Secular studies employ our minds each day during the week beside being harrassed by worldly cares and perplexed by worldly inquietudes. The weary spirit yearns for repose. It seeks and finds it on a Sabbath morning in the Sunday School. Is it not true that much of the success of our church depends upon the Sabbath School? The old members die, their places must be filled, and to do this we must keep our schools supplied with material capable of filling the vacancies.

Members of my own and our sister schools, you must regard the Bible, the book from which we receive our religious instruction with veneration and devotion; you must adhere to it on all occasions, and everywhere hold it up before the people and demand that every '*jot* and *tittle*" be observed. Learned men have revised the New Testament, thinking that they can improve on many portions of it. I say to you take the *old* Bible—the one read by our fathers in the days when revision was not dreamed of. The doctrine they received from it landed their souls across the Jordan of death. Can't we trust it? I am sure it will do the same for us if we are faithful. Superintendents, work on, and may your examples quicken the genius and stimulate the energy of ten thousand children; may it admonish the membership of your schools with renewed interest. Officers and teachers, be faithful to perform your duties well—remembering there are nobler things in life than wealth and power; there are richer treasures for the scholars than lie hidden in the mine. Let us, one and all, seek, then, to obtain these treasures that will enrich us in this world a hundred fold and that will give us eternal life in the world to come."

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!

The Progressive Cooperative Association affords to our people the *very* best opportunity for purchasing coal at reduced rate. Address T. J. Minton, 1311 13th street, n. w.

LODGING.

Gentlemen can be accomodated at Mrs. S. A. Robinson, 1545 M street, n. w. 8t.

Some of our able contemporaries of the colored press are advocating the holding of a National Convention of colored men. If the convention could stop the use of whiskey and tobacco, provide the children with schools and books, make more cotton and corn to the acre and convince the South that it does not pay to have its smoke house in the North, then we would throw up our hat and shout for the convention with all our might.—*Gazette.*

NOTICE—All arrangements for obtaining coal having been perfected, the Progressive Co-operative Association is prepared to receive orders until October 17th. The terms are 50 cents deposit on each ton ordered and the balance when the coal is delivered. The buyer has the option of ordering, in not less than one ton, at any time before April 1, 1882. The payment of one dollar secures the privileges of membership of the association. Orders will be received at the office R. C. Douglass, Dying Establishment under National Theatre. Call and ascertain the low rates of our coal.

NOTICE!

Stockholders in the Enterprise Publishing Co, are requested to meet at the residence of Spencer Murray jr. Tuesday evening next the 4th inst., to listen to the regular monthly report.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P treet, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

ATTENTION ALL!

We will publish the name, secretary, place and time of meeting of every organization in this city for one year for $1.50 and send the paper besides. We will also publish the elections, installations etc. free of charge.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec35 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 7th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W Cromwell, E. A., Dr. S. L. Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

The Past Grand Masters.

The Ninth Triennial Conference of P. G. M. Councils assembled in Odd Fellows' Hall Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m. The following delegates were present: Wm. M. T. Forrester, of Council No. 14, Richmond, Va.; J. S. Brown, of Council No. 6, Baltimore, Md.; W. C. H. Curtis, Council No. 1, New York; John W. Granton, Council no. 20, Chicago; W. P. Gardner, Council No. 32, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Thomas Turner, Council No. 38, Memphis; H. B. King, Council, No. 34, Nashville, Tenn.; C. B. Cissel, Council, No. 43, Springfield, O.; A. K. Manning; Council No. 4, Washington, D. C.; C. H. Johnson and C. F. Spaulding, Council No. 26, Louisville, Ky. Bro. C. F. Spaulding, of Louisville, called the Conference to order and presented an address of welcome. Bro. W. M. T. Forrester, of Richmond Grand Master of the Order in America, was then conducted to the chair as the presiding officer of the Conference. Bro. W. C. H. Curtis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., acting as Grand Scribe. The Conference then adopted a preamble and set of resolutions in respect to the death of our late President-James A. Garfield, and of sympathy with his bereaved family, after which the Conference, in respect to the memory of the departed, adjourned to meet on Thursday, the 29th, at 10 a. m.

Thursday the following Committee on Government was appointed: W. C. H. Curtis, of Council No 1, New York; A. K. Manning, Council No. 4, Washington; J. S. Brown, Council No. 6, Baltimore. A great deal of important business was transacted. The next meeting will be held in Baltimore.—"The Bulletin."

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THE NEWS.

Captain H. W. Howgate, who was arrested last August for embezzling $40,000 of government money while chief disbursing officer of the signal service, and who gave bail to appear for trial, arrived in Washington. He was arrested at his residence by Detective O. B. Newcomb on a charge of embezzling $50,000 in addition to the amount alleged to have been stolen when first arrested.

The statement that Wrangell Land, in the Arctic Ocean, recently taken possession of by Captain Hooper on behalf of the United States government, is a part of the Dominion of Canada, is not considered accurate by government officials, since the colors of the Dominion have never eben raised upon the land.

Captain Howgate was committed to the District jail of Washington by Commissioner Bundy on the charge of embezzling $94,000 from the government.

The star-routers gave bail in the Criminal Court pending their filing of a motion to quash the information filed aginst them at Washington.

The discovery of another comet has been reported to the Smithsonian Institute.

An enthusiastic meeting in the interest of the proposed Garfield memorial hospital was held at Washington.

The indictment against Guiteau consists of twelve counts.

[illegible]art Robinson, D. D., [illegible]e, Kentucky, aged 65. [illegible]Ireland, but graduated [illegible]ege, and studied theolo[illegible]ward, Va. He was or[illegible]ter of the Presbyterian [illegible]etween 1852 and 1856 was [illegible]ltimore, and during the same period edited the *Presbyterian Critic*. In 1858 he became pastor of the Second Broadway Presbyterian Church, [illegible]d president of the Polytechnic Public [illegible]brary of Kentucky. He was the author of many pamphlets, on various issues between Northern and Southern Presbyterians. The *True Presbyterian*, edited by him, was suppressed during the war.

Despatches from various points Northwest represent a heavy rise in the rivers, owing to the long continued rains, and that much hay and wood have been washed away. Farmers are suffering seriously. Reports from Carlinsville, Ill., say the railroad bridge at Macoupin is gone, and the Chicago and Alton trains are water bound.

The following State ticket was nominated at the New York Convention:

For Secretary of State—General Jos. B. Carr (the present incumbent.) For Comptroller—Mr. Davenport, of Steuben. For Attorney General—Leslie W. Russell, of St. Lawrence. For State Engineer—Silas Seymour, Saratoga (present incumbent.) For Judge of the [illegible]Appeals—Francis M. Finch, of [illegible]ns.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention has nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Hon. Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester. For Lieutenant Governor—James H. Carleton, of Haverhill. For Secretary of State—General Michael T. Donahue, of Somerville. For Treasurer and Receiver General—Colonel Francis J. Parker, of Newton. For Auditor—Charles R. Field, of Greenfield. For Attorney General—General Patrick A. Collins, of Boston.

At the Baltimore Permanent Loan and Savings Bank a partially successful attempt to rob the institution was made by two men, one of whom was captured, and the available funds amounting to about $150 stolen was recovered. The other robber escaped with about $1,000 in checks, which are worthless as payment has been stopped.

A train of fifteen oil tanks belonging to the Union Tank Company, containing 350,000 gallons of crude oil, took fire on the Erie Railroad three miles west Port Jervis, and near the bridge crossing the Delaware river. There were fifty cars in the train originally, but when the fire commenced the oil tanks were cut loose a few rods from the bridge and an engine in the rear drew the other cars across the bridge and out of danger. As the cars exploded one by one the volumes of flame shot up hundreds of feet into the air, and fragments of the tanks were thrown fully one thousand yards. Recourse was had to two cannon, and slugs were fired into the tanks not reached by the fire, so as to allow the oil to escape, thus preventing explosion and permitting the fire sooner to exhaust itself. By this means six of the tanks were perforated, and no explosion occurred.

Despatches from all parts of New England indicate the thermometer below freezing point, and considerable damage done to crops. A despatch from [illegible], Vt., states it was snowing and [illegible] is frozen on the trees. A slight [illegible] squall occurred at Bangor, Me.

[illegible]e government of Porto Rico, in a [illegible]rum to Captain General Blanco, [illegible] that the director of the conserva[illegible]paper, *Boletin Mercantil*, published [illegible]e capital, has been treacherously [illegible]sinated. The assassin, who is un[illegible]n, escaped.

[illegible] a meeting of the stockholders of [illegible]Louisville and Nashville Railroad [illegible]Louisville, the purchase of the Cincinnati short line was reported and approved, and the line will be incorporated into the system November 1st.

The Mexican government has contracted with Mier, Celes & Co for the drainage of the valley and the City of Mexico for $9,000,000. The company is composed entirely of Mexicans.

In the joint convention of the General Assembly of [illegible]e Island, at Providence [illegible]ldrich was elected [illegible]or, to succeed Gen[illegible]

[illegible]f Merida, Captain [illegible]York, September [illegible]which fears have [illegible]ed at Vera Cruz. [illegible]f many wives, [illegible]y and forgery at [illegible] to the peni[illegible]

[illegible]ollege of St. Theresa, U. C., the most extensive building of the kind in the province, situated in the village of the same name, twenty-five miles southwest of Montreal, was burned this afternoon. The origin of the fire is yet unknown. Three hundred pupils and over twenty professors were in the building. All escaped. Loss $300,000 to $400,000, and is all covered by insurance.

The International Cotton Exposition opened at Atlanta, Ga., on the 5th of October, with a degree of interest and enthusiasm that promise the best results. The crowd in attendance was very large; the extensive pavilion was completely filled, as well as the seats and standing room in front of the speaker's stand. The Fifth United States Artillery and the Gate City Guards, drawn up in front of the stand, presented an imposing and handsome appearance, contrasting well with the beauty and elegance that filled the pavilion in the background. The deposits are very extended, coming from nearly every State in the Union, and many foreign countries are extravagantly represented. The exhibition has flattering promise of success.

The City Council of Liverpool holding its first sitting since the death of President Garfield, unanimously adopted resolutions of sympathy with the American people and the widow of the late President.

Insurance Commissioner McFee, of Delaware, is about instituting proceedings against graveyard insurance agents. They have been operating quite extensively, having secured policies on the lives of quite a number of aged people. A peculiarity of the Delaware insurance law gives the commissioner jurisdiction over all agencies. The agents are alarmed, and at present their operations have been suspended.

Hazing has been renewed at the U. S. Naval Academy, and Commodore Rogers has placed the recreants in "durance vile," until a promise is made that hazing will be considered among the sports of the past.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. J. R. Keene's Foxball won the Grand Duke Michael's Stakes at New Market.—Captain Boycott was followed by a mob at Westport, Ireland, and was protected by the police.—The bishops assembled at Maynooth exhorted their flocks to avail themselves of the privileges of the Land act.—The London *Times* says the Scottish Land Bill is one of the most far-reaching measures on the land question ever yet submitted to Parliament.—Alderman John Whittaker Ellis, a Conservative and Free Mason, has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

Fifty pounds of detonators have been stolen from a powder magazine between Cork and Queenstown.—M. Roustan has returned to Tunis with full power to settle every question which may arise.—The extreme French Radicals have resolved to hold a meeting to discuss the question of the impeachment of the ministers.

The insurgents in Tunis have torn up the track of the French railway, burned the station at Wadzerrgah, and massacred twelve employes, including several British subjects, some of whom they burned alive.—Emperor Franz Joseph will meet the Czar at Warsaw.—The municipality of Berlin has arranged for a special service in memory of President Garfield.

Extraordinary vigilance is being exercised on the Russian frontier to prevent the introduction of infernal machines, and to keep out nihilist emissaries. An outbreak against the Christians is regarded as imminent in Tunis.

A Young Girl's Sad Suicide.

A case of murder approaching in mystery that of Jennie Cramer, has just come to light near Albion, Orleans county, New York. A special dispacth to a New York journal, says: A boatman on the Erie canal saw a human body floating in the canal. Coroner Cochrane was summoned, and found it to that of a beautiful and finely formed woman about twenty years of age. The corpse was taken into a vacant house near by, and Dr. Lewis and the coroner, who is a physician, made an autopsy. Tdey found a deep scalp wound over the medial line of the head about four inches long and a wound over the right eyebrow. The lungs were found to be entirely free from water, and the physicians at once concluded that death had not resulted from drowning. The hands were not rigid or clinched, as is the case with drowned persons. It was found that the body was that of Nellie Wright, the daughter of James Wright, a farmer, who lives in Millville. She has five sisters and two brothers, and for three years had not lived at home, having worked at different places as a domestic. Other suspicious circumstances indicating foul play were that her dress was put on wrong side in front; that she had no shes on her feet, and that her stockings were only partly pulled up. Both garters were on one limb, while to the other was attached a long strong cord, which is supposed to have been used to sink the body when it was thrown in the canal. On one finger there was a plain gold ring, inside of which were the initials F. H. to N. W. In her pocket, which was sewed up, were two letters, one addressed to her mother. It was dated September 29. In it she confesses that she had sinned and brought disgrace upon her family. She says she loved Fred Hopkins and could not bear to see him love another, and therefore had bought poison and was going to kill herself, and added: "Fred is responsible for it." She hoped her friends would forgive the poor erring daughter and sister, and that she had told Fred she would kill herself if left alone. Fred had been kind to her until the past week, she said, and he had asked her to come and stay with him Thursday night at Knowlesville and she was going, as she could not bear to die away from him.

We can, without hesitation, say that Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has given the best satisfaction. We have sold an immense amount of it during the past winter.

WALLACE WILTON & CO.
Druggists, [illegible]n Haven, Pa.

HUMOROUS.

A timid bird.—The quail.

The acrobat is the fellow who never has to wait for something to turn up.

Early to bed and early to rise, is good for the sleeper, but rough on the flies.

Half the beauty and charm of a brilliant thought is lost when conveyed to the hearer with the flavor of onions.

Portraits of Christopher Columbus are in such great demand at present that a man with long hair and a sharp nose can get $5 a day sitting for them.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Our neighbor boasts that his cabinet organ has sixteen stops. But it is not the stops we object to; it is the beginnings and continuances.—*Boston Transcript.*

He was a green dry goods clerk, and when the lady asked him if the calico would wash, he gravely answered, "No, mam; when it becomes soiled you've got to wash it."—*Somerville Journal.*

It is better to start life on a baked beans and fish balls diet, and eventually get up to turkey, than to start on turkey and ultimately get down to baked beans and fish balls.—*Somerville Journal.*

Brakeman—"The train is now about to entor the State of Missouri. Gentlemen who have not provided themselves with carbines will pass forward to the locomotive and crawl into the tender."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

The T. C. saw in a paper somewhere, the other day, that ornithorhyncus means a "beast with a bill." Now we think of it, we recollect meeting an ornithorhyncus when we left the hotel at Atlantic City, the other day.—*Baltimore Every Saturday.*

When a boy who has played sick to avoid going to school finds there is a circus procession going about down town, it would take the arguments of seven college professors to convince him that childhood is the happiest period of man's existence.—*Boston Post.*

Messionier, the French painter, has been seriously ill. It is suspected he sold a man a picture and charged him only six times as much as it was worth, and upon discovering soon afterward that the purchaser was an American, it made him sick because he had not doubled the price.—*Norristown Herald.*

Sweet Home.

When two young people love each other and marry, they restore the picture of the apostolic church. They are of one heart and one soul. Neither do they say that anything they possess is their own, but they have all things in common. Their mutual trust in each other, their entire confidence in each other, draws out all that is best in both. Love is an angel who rolls the stone away from the grave in which we bury our better nature, and it comes forth. Love makes all things new; makes a new heaven and a new earth; makes all cares light, all pain easy. It is the one enchantment of human life which realizes Fortunio's purse and Aladdin's palace, and turns the "Arabian Nights" into mere prose by comparison. Before real society can come, true homes must come. As in a sheltered nook in the midst of a great sea of ice which rolls down the summit of Mont Blanc, is found a little green spot full of tender flowers, so in the shelter of home, in the warm atmosphere of household love, springs up the pure affections of parent and child; father, mother, son, daughter; of brothers and sister. Whatever makes this insecure, and divorce frequent, makes of marriage, not a union for life, but an experiment which may be tried as often as we choose, and abandoned when we like. And this cuts up by the roots all the dear affections of home; leaves children orphaned, destroys fatherly and motherly love, and is a virtual dissolution of society. I know the great difficulties of this question, and how much wisdom is required to solve them. But whatever weakens the permanence of marriage tends to dissolve society; for permanent homes are to the social state what the little cells are to the body. They are the commencements of organic life, the centers from which, of necessity, all organizations must proceed.—*James Freeman Clarke.*

Chinese Citizenship.

The following is supposed to be a translation of that provision of the Chinese penal code which binds a Chinese subject to perpetual citizenship: "All persons renouncing their country or devising the means thereof shall be beheaded, and in the punishment of this offence no distinction shall be made between principals and accessories. The property of all such criminals shall be confiscated, and their wives and children distributed as slaves to the great officers of state. The parents grandparents, brothers and grandchildren of such criminals, whether habitually living with them under the same roof or not, shall be perpetually banished to the distance of 2,600 leagues. All those who purposely conceal or connive at this crime shall be strangled. Those who inform against criminals of this class shall be rewarded with the whole of their property. If the plan is contrived but not executed, the principals are to be strangled and the accessories punished with blows and banishment."

The poor people of Sussex, England, though starving for the want of food, did not know how to catch any fish till, in the seventh century, Bishop Wilfrid instructed them in the use of nets.

Philadelphia Times.
Philadelphia Police Department.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of December 29, 1880, mentions among many others, the case of Chief of Police of that city, Samuel H. Given Esq., who says he used St. Jacobs Oil in his family, for various painful ailments, with excellent results. He has also heard from many who have used it for rheumatism, that it alone of all remedies did them good.

Quincy, Ill. Daily Herald.
Speaking "by the Card."

C. H. Wood, Esq., of the C. & T. Ry., Port Huron, Mich., favors our correspondent with the following: After suffering for nearly a year with rheumatism, receiving treatment from most of the best physicians of Michigan and the West, I happened to try a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil. Upon the first application I used fully half a bottle, and its effect was almost instantaneous. I immediately dropped all other treatment, and confined myself to its use alone. After the use of three bottles, instead of being driven to my business, or moving about on crutches, I walked from one to three miles daily about business, and have been free from this horrible disease for over a year, not having the slightest twinge of it. Hence, I say that all medicines known to me are useless when compared with the Old German Remedy. Use this statement when and where it suits.

There are more than five hundred separate muscles in the human body, and an equal number of nerves and blood vessels.

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., Jan 14, 1880.
I have been very sick over two years. They all gave me up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. The lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me, and my throat was very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I have taken two bottles. They have helped me very much indeed. I am now well. There was a lot of sick folks here who have seen how they helped me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do that there is so valuable a medicine made. MRS. JULIA G. CUSHING.

Arkansas has more coal than Great Britain. At least three other States in the Union have—Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois.

We do not often speak of any proprietory medicine, but from what we have read and heard of Allen's Lung Balsam, we shall take the liberty of saying to those who are troubled with a cold, cough, or any throat or lung affection, that from the tendency afforded, we have such confidence in this article, that were we afflicted in that way, we would make a trial of its virtues. Beware of the fatal consequences of neglecting this timely warning. Now, before it is too late, use Allen's Lung Balsam, which will cure the disease. Every druggist in the land sells it.

Nearly 3,000,000 acres of land in Ireland consists of bogs.

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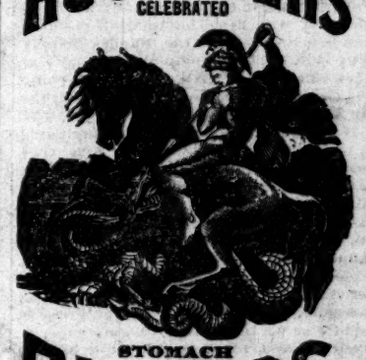

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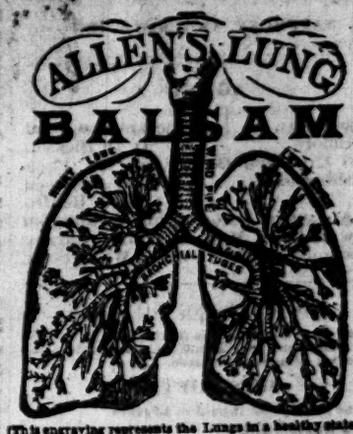

(This engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.)

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Contracted Muscles,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Stiff Joints,	Hollow Horn,
Backache,	Lameness,
Old Ulcers,	Swinny, Founders,
Gangrenous Sores,	Farcy, Poll Evil,
Neuralgia, Gout,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	String Halt,
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